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It being impracticable to express in these columns the divergent views of the thousands of members of the American Peace Society, full responsibility for the utterances of this magazine is assumed by the Editor.

THIS SOCIETY

"DEMOCRACY'S INTERNATIONAL LAW," by Jackson H. Ralston, can be obtained from this office free. By special arrangement with the author and publisher, we are able to announce for a limited period that every new subscription to the ADVOCATE OF PEACE will entitle the subscriber to this magazine for the year 1923 and to the book, postage prepaid. Readers of the review of this book on the last page of the present number will wish to take advantage of this opportunity at once.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Premier of France during the war, is in America, pleading for America's aid at this time of "greatest crisis." He tells us that sooner or later America will have to interest herself in the affairs of Europe, "because she cannot continue to be comfortable and wealthy if Europe is weltering in blood." It is not necessary for Mr. Clemenceau to tell us these things. We know them already.

Every friend of international peace is deeply interested in the relations of the European States, particularly just now. It is not enough to express sympathy for Europe, to base opinion upon emotion, to scold, to hate, or to ignore. We of America wish to be informed that we may aid Europe intelligently and effectively. This number of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE aims especially to contribute to that better understanding upon which any constructive policy must be based.

THE EUROPEAN ILLNESS

EUROPE, if we may speak of such an entity, is ill. She is suffering from blood poison complicated by symptoms of neurosis. Her situation is serious. Reason enough; she has been bitten by the most deadly of all vipers, the dragon War. It is not just to think of Europe as simply muddleheaded. She is sick.

Examining Europe more carefully, it is clear that she is suffering from an inflammation of her political plexus. There are also a number of disturbing lesions. The nature of Europe's breakdown is general. Things have happened to Europe.

Germany, for example, formerly a most important factor in the European system, has undergone some very major operations. The coal mines of her Saar basin have been cut off. Two of her former towns, Eupen and Malmedy, not to mention the former neutral strip of Moresnet, have been given to Belgium. Part of Schleswig has been returned to Denmark, while parts of Prussia, Posen, and Silesia have been given to Poland. The Danzig corridor, carved out of German territory, has left a considerable part of Prussia, containing the city of Königsberg, in a patch by itself, while beyond that are Memel and other parts of East Prussia which have been ceded to the Allies and associated powers. Through the beneficent influence of the League of Nations, large quantities of former German coal, zinc, and iron territory in Upper Silesia have been annexed to Poland. Other parts of Silesia are now in Czechoslovakia. More impressive still, German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, the Cameroons and Togoland in Africa, forming an area four times the present German Republic, have been surgically removed. Part of New Guinea, in the West Indies; the Bismark Archipelago, the Ladrone, Caroline, and other islands in the Pacific; Kiao-Chau in China—all have been severed from Germany.

The wounds have not healed.

Austria-Hungary, before the war the most powerful continental empire outside Russia, has been cut apart. Austria has been reduced from 50,000,000 population to 6,000,000. Vienna, the proud capital of the former empire, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, functions now as a capital quite as would the city of Washington, if all of the United States were lopped off excepting Virginia and Maryland.

Hungary is now one-third her former size; 60 per cent of her population, 40 per cent of her factories, 60